1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case No. 1-09-50026-REG In the Matter of: MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, et al. f/k/a GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, et al. Debtors. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York March 2, 2010 11:04 AM B E F O R E: HON. ROBERT E. GERBER U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

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2	HEARING re Debtors' Third Omnibus Objection to Claims
3	(Duplicate Claims)
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5	HEARING re Debtors' Motion for Entry of Order Pursuant to 11
6	U.S.C. §§ 105(a) and 363 in Aid of Implementation of Sale
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8	HEARING re Motion of Sarajuan Gilvary for Relief from the
9	Automatic Stay to Continue a Separate Litigation
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11	HEARING re Motion of Marla Soffer, Administratrix of the Estate
12	of David Arenas, Deceased, for Relief from the Automatic Stay
13	to Continue a Separate Litigation
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15	HEARING re Status Conference regarding Motion of ACE American
16	Insurance Company and Affiliated Companies to Compel Debtors to
17	Assume or Reject Insurance Polices and Related Agreements
18	
19	HEARING re Debtors' Objection to Proofs of Claim Nos. 02109 and
20	14938 Filed by Lafonza Earl Washington
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22	HEARING re Debtors' Objection to Proof of Claim No. 903 filed
23	by Susan B. Angell and Prudence Reid
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      HEARING re Debtors Eleventh Omnibus Motion Pursuant to 11
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      U.S.C. § 365 to Reject Certain Executory Contracts
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7 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE COURT: All right. GM. Mr. Smolinsky, you want 3 to quarterback things and help me get your views and recommendations as to how you would like to proceed? 4 MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. 5 Smolinsky of Weil Gotshal & Manges for the debtors. Before we 6 begin, I'd like to take an opportunity to just introduce 7 Carrianne Basler who's a managing director of AlixPartners who 8 is doing a considerable amount of work on the claims in this 9 10 case. So you'll be seeing her. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. Was that Ms. Basler? 12 MS. BASLER: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. MR. SMOLINSKY: So you'll be seeing her from time to 14 time going forward. Your Honor, if I could recommend that we 15 16 just go through the agenda, the amended agenda that we filed with the Court. I think that's usually an effective way. 17 THE COURT: Sure. 18 MR. SMOLINSKY: In the category of contested matters, 19 2.0 which is not truly contested, we have an adjourned hearing on 21 the debtors' third omnibus objection to claims. This is just going to be a status conference today. We had three remaining 22 23 claims that were subject to continued work; the first was Liberty Mutual. They've voluntarily withdrawn their claim so 24

we'll be withdrawing the motion as to them.

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8 ILCO Site Remediation, they wanted to withdraw the claim through a separate stipulation so we're going to endeavor to do that and put it on file and then withdraw the motion as to them. That leaves Sharyl Carter. I, just yesterday, received a lengthy letter from Ms. Carter so we're going to continue to see where that goes and we'll adjourn the motion as to that claim and figure out whether we need to come back for some court time. THE COURT: All right. Fair enough. MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, the second matter on the calendar is the debtors' motion for entry of an order in aid of implementation of the sale. As Your Honor is aware, the master asset purchase agreement that was entered into, to sell substantially all of the assets of Motors Liquidation Company, was done fairly quickly. There was a lot of discussion, a lot of negotiation. At the end of the day --THE COURT: Could you pause for just a second, Mr. Smolinsky? MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes. THE COURT: Ms. Leary, are you on the phone? MS. LEARY (TELEPHONICALLY): I am, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. You have an interest in this matter as well, right?

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MS. LEARY: Yes, a limited one. And we're trying to

work on it. There are a couple of glitches and we're trying to 1 work that out. But I'm here. 3 THE COURT: All right. Back to you, Mr. Smolinsky. Ms. Leary, if you have a need or desire to be heard after Mr. 4 Smolinsky's done, I'll let you. 5 MS. LEARY: Thank you very much. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, let me also add just for 8 the record that we received two other letters late yesterday; 9 one from the Mohawk tribe and the other from a group of states, 10 11 including Missouri, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio and California as a joinder to Ms. Leary's 12 objection. 13 THE COURT: Right. 14 MR. SMOLINSKY: So, Your Honor, we endeavored to work 15 cooperatively with New GM to work out the various issues that 16 arose. Most of the issues relate to what constitutes retained 17 property and what constitutes transferred property. And 18 together with the creditors' committee, who have been actively 19 2.0 involved in these discussions and negotiations, we entered into 21 a stipulation which resolves all of the known issues that exist. 22 You will also be seeing another motion shortly, with 23 respect to some further issues that we will bring to the Court 24

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because we view it to be material and therefore it should go

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out to notice to everybody. By material I don't mean hugely material, I mean of a nature that we think, in our own view, should be noticed out.

The firestorm that was created by the proposed order related to a provision that we inserted in the order to allow us to resolve these issues from time to time.

THE COURT: Without bringing them to me, again.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Without court order as long as the creditors' committee, you know, is aware and signs off. We've attempted and we suspect that the state's issue relates to how certain environmental liabilities could be implicated by resolutions that involve real estate. And we proposed language to Ms. Leary, not sure if it was to her satisfaction, but I took the liberty of revising it slightly and in discussions with the United State of America, who appeared this morning, I want to read into the record a proposal for resolution of the objection.

THE COURT: Has Ms. Leary, the tribe and Missouri and the other states had a chance to see this language yet?

MS. LEARY: No, Your Honor.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Ms. Leary saw substantially this language. We've made a few tweaks to deal with her reactions to the language that we circulated I think two days ago. And perhaps I can just read it into the record and see if it resolves her -- it was difficult to understand what Ms. Leary's

concern was with respect to the language.

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THE COURT: I understood what her concern was. didn't want you doing anything that could gore her ox on the environmental front without giving her a chance for notice and an opportunity to be heard.

MR. SMOLINSKY: That's right, Your Honor. The language that we proposed was to give her a period of notice to allow her to object to any settlement and if there was an objection then we would bring it before the Court if we couldn't consensually resolve it. That was the sum and substance of the language that was proposed.

THE COURT: Well, you can read it in but, frankly, Mr. Smolinsky, the better course, best practices if you will, would have been to let her see exactly what you were going to be reading to me so that she wouldn't have to react to it on the fly.

MR. SMOLINSKY: I understand, Your Honor, and I'm not trying to bulldoze her. To the extent that she needs additional time to look at the language, we can do that after the hearing today.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you read it in? MR. SMOLINSKY: Okay. The ordering paragraph would read, "Ordered that the debtors are authorized to enter into future settlements with New GM with respect to similar disputes under the MSPA without further court approval provided that the

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debtors obtain the prior written consent of the creditors' committee and the United States of America.

"Provided further, however, that if any future settlement between the debtors and New GM with respect to similar disputes under the MSPA impacts real property located in a particular state or adjacent to any tribal land, the debtors will provide five business days notice of such settlement to any state representative in the impacted state identified on a notice of appearance in these Chapter 11 cases.

"(i) If no objection is received during that five business day period the debtors may proceed to enter into such settlement pursuant to the procedures set forth herein.

"(ii) If an objection is received during the five business day period, the debtors will seek to resolve such objection consensually or seek court approval of such settlement."

It's substantially identical, I think, to the language that was delivered to Ms. Leary and so I don't know if there are any additional concerns that she would have.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Jones, I assume that on behalf of New GM, the U.S. Government, you're cool with this?

MR. JONES: Yes, Your Honor. As Mr. Smolinsky just read into the record, the United States has been added on par with the creditors' committee in the proposed order. That was

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in our request, particularly because the United States interest

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as a lien holder, among other things, we wanted advanced notice and an opportunity to approve. But we take no position and certainly are not advancing an objection to the order as so modified.

THE COURT: Okay. I get the point.

MR. JONES: Yes. And as to the states, we're not pushing but we're not opposing either.

THE COURT: All right. So, Ms. Leary, let me get your perspective, please.

MS. LEARY: Thank you, Your Honor. I think that it would be important for me to see this in black and white. I'm happy that the United States was added. One comment I have is that the debtor continues to retain some level of discretion over which no one really has any control and that is the discretion to determine whether they think this is going to affect us or not.

My second observation is whether they think any amendment to the master sale and purchase agreement is going to affect a particular state or party in interest.

THE COURT: Pause, please, Ms. Leary. I'm trying to get my arms around your point. Is your point that an amendment might gore your ox but that the debtor might not think that it gores your ox enough to give you notice so you can be heard in the first place?

MS. LEARY: That's right. I think the qualifying

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language that gives them that discretion, I mean why not just give us notice and be done with it, not have to have that kind of misunderstanding later.

THE COURT: I see. Mr. Smolinsky, is there an issue about giving Ms. Leary, the tribe and the several objecting states, Missouri and the people who signed on with Missouri, notice of that character?

MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, I think if you look at the stipulation and what's being affected here, it's basically surety bonds, insurance policies, things of that nature. I don't have an objection but my concern, when this was raised yesterday, was that if we're going to give all of the states notice we might as well just file another motion.

THE COURT: No. I think there's quite a bit of a difference because Ms. Leary, Missouri, the Mohawk tribe, they're going to get me really mad if they object when they don't have any skin in the game.

But if I hear Ms. Leary right, she's saying that if you make the decision as to whether her ox is gored, you're the wrong guy to decide that and it ain't a big deal to give her a piece of paper in that five days. You're not talking about a notice, you're just telling her what -- you're going to give her a copy of the stip or whatever the agreement is. I mean, it's a classic example of what notice and a hearing means under 363. You don't even have to do a motion but she's saying, in

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substance, let her know what's going on. Don't do it behind her back.

Ms. Leary, am I overstating your position because if you're asking for more than that, it might trouble me. But if that's all that you're asking for, I'm of a mind to ask Mr. Smolinsky whether it's no harm no foul.

MS. LEARY: Your Honor, you've articulated well the position that we bring to the Court today.

THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Smolinsky, you don't even have to do a motion. You've just got to let Ms. Leary and the two or three or four other entities that have climbed on with her, you're going to let her know what's going on and the five days is fine. And if she overreaches, she's going to get me mad but she will be entitled to a hearing. And then you may have to tell me more about what you want to do. But it seems to me that as a matter of fair play Ms. Leary, on behalf of New York State, Missouri, the tribe, the couple of entities that signed on with Missouri you don't even have to do it to everybody else, they didn't object, just give them notice. Give them a copy of whatever you propose to do and they got the five days across the board. And then we'll move on.

MR. SMOLINSKY: We're happy to do that, Your Honor.

We'll revise the order and we'll circulate it.

THE COURT: You cool with that, Ms. Leary? I'm not -of course, I'm not playing "Let's Make a Deal" with you but

Pg 16 of 49 16 what I am doing is saying do you have any substantive 1 2 objections that I didn't focus on. 3 MS. LEARY: No, Your Honor. We did ask for seven days but I don't think there's a huge difference between five and 4 I defer to the Court in terms of what you feel that we 5 adequately can address any objections right now. 6 7 THE COURT: I could swear that Mr. Smolinsky said five business days which is what seven days used to look like. And, 8 9 frankly, if you got to work a little harder, I think that 10 that's okay. 11 MS. LEARY: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Your motion is approved with the 14 massaging that we just discussed, Mr. Smolinsky. 15 MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, if I may, in getting ready 16 for the hearing and in further review by the parties with 17 respect to the schedules attached to the stipulation, there 18 19 were some immaterial clarifying modifications that were made. 2.0 If I may, I'd like to hand up a blackline of the stipulations. 21 THE COURT: Sure. It's in the schedules but not the 22 stip itself? MR. SMOLINSKY: The only change in the stip is that 23

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there was a missing paragraph number which was fixed.

THE COURT: Okay.

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17 MR. SMOLINSKY: There was a footnote added. 1 2 THE COURT: Footnote 2? 3 MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes. It was a small performance of 4 bonds that was deleted because the property was not transferred. And then the names of the appeal bond issuers was 5 incorrect in a number of instances. Just the name, not the 6 substance or the account number. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 9 MR. SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. We'll circulate the order and submit it to Your Honor. Thank you. 10 11 THE COURT: Fair enough. MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor --12 MS. LEARY: May I be excused? 13 THE COURT: Yes, you may, Ms. Leary. You can drop 14 off. 15 MS. LEARY: Thank you very much. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, the next two matters on 18 19 the calendar are not the debtors' motions. One is the motion 2.0 of Sarajuan Gilvary and the other of Marla Soffer. The Gilvary 21 motion for relief from the automatic stay was for permission to sue a nondebtor party. We had agreed to stipulate to that. 22 23 And then Pompey Dodge, who was the co-defendant, filed an objection. Similarly, with the Soffer motion, we had filed a 24 25 statement of no position and the dealer co-defendant, M&M

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18 Motors, filed in opposition. So I think at this time, I'll 1 2 cede the podium to the movants on those two motions. 3 THE COURT: Yeah. Am I correct that I have the same movant on both motions but different objectors on it? 4 MR. SMOLINSKY: That's correct, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Come on up, please. I want to get 6 appearances by everybody and then I have some preliminary 7 comments to all of you folks. 8 MR. ZAJAC: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Eric 9 10 Zajac, Z-A-J-A-C, and I represent the movant in both of these 11 cases. THE COURT: Right. And for the objectors? 12 MS. CAMPBELL: Your Honor, my name is Nancy Campbell, 13 C-A-M-P-B-E-L-L, for Pompey Dodge. 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 16 MR. KAWALEC: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Walter Kawalec, K-A-W-A-L-E-C, on behalf of M&M Motors. 17 THE COURT: M&M, right? 18 MR. KAWALEC: M&M, correct. 19 2.0 THE COURT: Right. Okay. Folks, I'll hear Mr. Zajac 21 for the movants briefly, but I really need help from the two objectors. Whether or not relief from the stay is really 22 23 required is a matter of debate. Normally, when a debtor isn't sued and a litigant, like Mr. Zajac on behalf of his two 24 25 plaintiffs, wants to go forward against a nonparty, the

bankruptcy judges look to the debtor to see -- guys, is this interfering with your reorganization in any way? Is this creating a contingent liability for the potential indemnification obligation that's going to gore the ox of your remaining creditor community in a material way? And if the debtor doesn't step up to the plate at that point and ask us judges to act, we judges say fine, go against the nondebtors. Now, it looks, subject to your rights to be heard, that Mr. Zajac's clients got caught in a buzz saw with the state courts because the state courts didn't want to step on my toes, for which I'm grateful. But my tentative, subject to your rights to be heard, since the debtors aren't asking me for a third party stay, a third party injunction, is to tell the state courts it's okay. And if you guys haven't filed proofs of claim for any indemnification rights you might have against the estate even though the bar date might have already gone, my reaction will say okay, I'll give you fifteen or thirty days to file a protective proof of claim or something like that if you haven't already done it. But I feel that the desire of the stay courts to avoid stepping on my toes is resulting in an injustice to the litigants who want to go against nondebtors. And help me if my understanding as to either the law

And help me if my understanding as to either the law or the facts are incorrect because I don't want the federal courts to be giving rise to an injustice here. And I don't think the state courts are playing Three-Card Monte with the

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plaintiffs. But I don't want anybody playing Three-Card Monte 1 2 with the plaintiffs. And they have claims against a nondebtor. 3 I don't know whether or not they're insured. If they are insured, that would be a matter of even greater concern to me. 4 I know that GM itself has got a huge self-retained exposure. 5 But GM isn't being sued now because the plaintiffs seem to be 6 7 willing to sever. So my tentative is to tell the two state courts -- or actually, maybe it's Pennsylvania for both of them 8 and New Jersey for one, thanks, guys, for looking out for me 9 10 but it's okay. 11 Now, Mr. Zajac, help me first and then I'll hear from 12 Ms. Campbell and Mr. Kawalec. MR. ZAJAC: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: You folks can sit down until it's your 14 chance to be heard and to argue. 15 16 MR. ZAJAC: And, Your Honor, just to provide you with a little bit of further context because you obviously have read 17 the papers, Pennsylvania is one of those states where an 18 19 intermediate seller or distributor of the vehicle is as 2.0 responsible as the manufacturer for design defect. To sort of 21 cut to the chase here, I think what's happening is --THE COURT: Well, pause, Mr. Zajac, because I thought 22 there was a dispute between you and your opponents on that. 23 But by the same token, I didn't see that it was necessary for 24 me to decide that issue. 25

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MR. ZAJAC: No. It isn't necessary for the Court to decide that issue. But to follow up on your comment about whether the nondebtors are insured, the dealership/nondebtors who are objecting to the relief that we're requesting are insured and they're very well insured. They appear to be sufficiently insured to cover the claim. So, in all due respect to my colleagues here behind me, these objections really are about concern for holding the bag for design defects.

THE COURT: Well, you can't blame them for not wanting to hold the bag because the carriers who they may ultimately be acting for could, if you win your lawsuit -- I don't know whether you deserve to win it or not. But if you win it, they could write out a check to you and then their reimbursement is going to come in little baby bankruptcy dollars. And if they can't get their act together quickly enough, their claim could be disallowed because contingent claims have to be liquidated within a reasonable time under the Bankruptcy Code.

MR. ZAJAC: Nobody blames them for that. The carriers are in the position that they do not envy in these cases, obviously, the carriers for the dealerships. But the bigger point is, while we don't blame them for their position, is their position legally sound in terms of trying to lift the stay so that I can proceed against those claims. I think the law in this area is very clear that the stay should not be

preventing my client from pursuing her claims against these nondebtor defendants, the dealerships, under the applicable legal principles in state law. In fact, this Court itself recognized in a footnote, in a published decision, 407

Bankruptcy Reporter 463, that folks like my clients may need to resort to the dealers to be made whole in their personal injury claims. Three-Card Monte

THE COURT: I remember when I said that, yes.

MR. ZAJAC: And that's why I'm here. That's why my clients have asked me to file these motions so that we can get these comfort orders given to the Pennsylvania state courts so they understand it's okay. My clients should be able to proceed against these other -- these nondebtor defendants.

Other than that, I'm going to rest on my papers.

THE COURT: I'll let you reply --

MR. ZAJAC: Okay.

THE COURT: -- but I want to give Ms. Campbell and Mr.

Kawalec a chance to be heard. Ms. Campbell, come on up,

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MS. CAMPBELL: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. CAMPBELL: I will be very brief. One of the cases that the plaintiff has quoted is Chao v. Hospital Staffing Services, Inc., which is 270 F.3d 376, which is a Sixth Circuit case from 2001, which is an action that discussed the

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jurisdiction between the bankruptcy court and any other court.

And in that decision, the Court said, "Assuming its
jurisdiction is otherwise sound, the nonbankruptcy court may
enter orders not inconsistent with the terms of the stay and
orders entered by the bankruptcy court respecting that stay."

And that was a quote from page 384.

In this particular case, there's concurrent jurisdiction. Everybody concedes to that point. In this particular case --

MS. CAMPBELL: There's concurrent jurisdiction over the debtor, both in the state court and in this bankruptcy court. The plaintiffs made the decision to go to the state court first, not to come here to the bankruptcy court but to go to the state court and file a motion to sever the debtor, GM, from the state court action. That state court made a decision. That decision was to deny that motion at that particular time. My issue here is that they're trying to do an end around --

THE COURT: Did it do so in a reasoned decision under which it went through the Sonnax factors and/or determine the extent to which A.H. Robbins v. Piccinin, or otherwise applicable authority, might or might not create constraints upon the state court? Because I would agree that under Rooker-Feldman I can't sit as a court of appeals of a state court. But I got to make sure that it actually ruled on this issue

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because otherwise, a plaintiff is going to be denied his or her day in court without a reasoned decision from anybody. And I'm not going to be a party to that.

MS. CAMPBELL: Your Honor, the lower court issued an order. And the plaintiff then did not --

THE COURT: An order. Did it issue an opinion?

MS. CAMPBELL: No. And that's my position is that the plaintiff here needs to go back to that lower court and determine the basis for that order before the Court -- before they come up to here. My position is they've already gone to one of the courts with concurrent jurisdiction. They have an order. They need to go back to that court to get that decision, to get that opinion, before they come here, because they're trying to do an end-around. They're trying to make you into an appellate court.

THE COURT: Well, pause, please, Ms. Campbell. Do you understand why I used the expression before "Three-Card Monte"?

MS. CAMPBELL: To be honest, Your Honor, no.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MS. CAMPBELL: To be honest --

THE COURT: Three-Card Monte is a game that's played on the streets of New York where less than fully reputable people are moving a little -- I've never looked underneath those things to see exactly what's there. I suspect it's a ball or a marble or a token or something like that. And the

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poor sucker who's playing the game loses because things are moving on him too fast and it's like a moving target. what -- you have somebody who's been injured here. And the person originally had claims against both GM that made the vehicle and the dealer who sold the vehicle to the injured party or the injured party's friend or roommate or whatever the facts are in this case. And we have a scenario under which a plaintiff is losing -- in one case, it's a her. I forgot the gender of the other plaintiff -- a day in court because everybody is saying well, you got to go down to the next door, you've got to do this, you've got to do that, all because of the bankruptcy stay and I am the gatekeeper of the bankruptcy stay. And there are times when I have to make hard decisions but I have difficulty seeing why this is a hard decision for me to say the bankruptcy court is not going to stand in the way of this lawsuit.

Now, if the stay court had issued a written opinion under which it had said I have analyzed all of the federal cases and I have concluded that the automatic stay is a barrier to this severance motion then I'd have to give that serious consideration. But it's not my understanding based upon my review of the papers that the stay court did that. It issued an order without explanation denying a motion for a severance which had the consequence of keeping this litigant away from her day in court. Do you see why as a judge that offends me,

Ms. Campbell?

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MS. CAMPBELL: Your Honor, in terms of the facts of this case, I just want to briefly give you just a little bit of the information about this case. I represent Pompey Dodge, which is obviously a Chrysler company. And we sold a used car but we didn't sell it to the person who was driving at the time of Ms. Gilvary's accident. We were two sellers back from that. We happen to be identified as the seller. This vehicle was sold six times during the history of the vehicle up and to the day of the accident. We just happened to be one of those sellers who happens to be a Chrysler dealership who sold a GM vehicle so that there is no direct contact between my client and the facts of this accident except that somewhere along the line, we happened to sell a used car that now we're going to have to defend against. That's number one.

Number two, I just go back to my point -- is we don't know the basis of the judge's order. And I think we should have that opportunity and that should be presented to you. And it's a simple motion for Mr. Zajac to go back to the lower court and say can you give us an opinion. If at that point, the Court says no then we're back in front of you. But if the Court says yes, then you have the information that you need to review before you make your decision. I'd have to have you come in as the appellate court on the lower court decision when that lower court decision may be based on everything that you

27 think it should be. We don't know that yet. And I'm simply 1 2 asking for one process in between to go back and request that 3 of the lower court before Your Honor makes that decision. 4 That's all I'm asking. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Campbell. 5 right. Mr. Kawalec? 6 7 MR. KAWALEC: I think Ms. Campbell pretty much covered the argument and I would join in in that argument. I would 8 also like to add --9 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Kawalec, are your facts the same 10 11 as Ms. Campbell's or are they --12 MR. KAWALEC: Strikingly so. THE COURT: To what extent in your M&M Motors 13 situation was there an affirmative ruling by the Pennsylvania 14 state court determining issues before me? 15 16 MR. KAWALEC: The Pennsylvania's -- everything that I know at this point -- all I know at this point is that they 17 issued an order. I checked the dockets this morning. It was 18 19 dated the 26th. There's some indication on the docket that it 2.0 was actually sent out yesterday. So I --21 THE COURT: Yesterday? MR. KAWALEC: I'm sorry? Yesterday, the 1st. 22 THE COURT: You mean, after the briefs were filed in 23 this matter --24 MR. KAWALEC: Yes. 25

THE COURT: -- before me?

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MR. KAWALEC: Yes. That's correct.

THE COURT: And this is by the appellate court or by the lower court, court of common pleas or whatever you call it in Pennsylvania?

MR. KAWALEC: The appellate court, the Superior Court, which is the first level court. I don't know whether it was accompanied by an order -- by an opinion. I do know that in our motion, we presented a number of different options --

THE COURT: Well, the problem I have, Mr. Kawalec, or at least the question I have is that if the automatic stay doesn't apply then the Pennsylvania courts have no business preventing Mr. Zajac from going against your client. But if the automatic stay does apply then any order that they issued at this point would seemingly be void as violative of Section 362 of the Code. Am I missing something?

MR. KAWALEC: I think so. And here is -- one of my objections here was essentially that Mr. Zajac is asking for Your Honor to lift the stay. Where has that stay been entered as to my client? My client, as a nondebtor, isn't covered by the automatic stay. We would have to ask for it. Now we've asked for Your Honor to do the analysis in this court and extend it to my client. We did the same thing in the Pennsylvania court. But in the Pennsylvania court, there's also case law in Pennsylvania that establishes that severing

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the case is at that court's discretion. And one of the reasons why it would be a situation like this where you have the right to indemnification and so forth -- but also if there are problems with, say, for example, discovery which would overrule and prejudice my client, the Court is then empowered under Pennsylvania law to deny the severance until that situation is resolved. And we argued before the appellate court in Pennsylvania that it should not grant the severance for those reasons because it would be unduly prejudicial and --

THE COURT: But -- pause, please, Mr. Kawalec.

MR. KAWALEC: Sure.

THE COURT: The federal law is pretty clear, isn't it, that while the automatic stay protects debtors from lawsuits against them plus certain other things, one of the things that it doesn't protect them against is compliance with discovery obligations although I suppose the bankruptcy court has the ability to protect them if any particular discover obligation is unduly burdensome. But I think the law is pretty clear that 362 is not a Get Out of Jail Free card for debtors in terms of compliance with discovery obligations.

MR. KAWALEC: Correct.

THE COURT: Am I correct?

MR. KAWALEC: Correct. And it is in the possibility that there may be difficulties, as Your Honor has detailed, especially in light of the fact that, because of the way

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Pennsylvania law is, if the plaintiff is able to establish the fact of the defective product as against M&M Motors, okay, then that finding should apply to General Motors as well. So they might be in a situation where because of that fact --

THE COURT: Well, it may or may not be binding against General Motors when General Motors wasn't in the courtroom in Pennsylvania.

MR. KAWALEC: Well, that would be one of the questions. But the other question is would that then provide the absolute indemnification that Pennsylvania law -- that's established by Pennsylvania law. And we would argue that it absolutely does. So at that point, then you would have essentially a finding against GM by virtue of the finding against M&M Motors which is the basis of our argument why 362 should apply to us. And we made that argument both here and in Pennsylvania appellate courts that, because of that, it's essentially the Queen case here and -- I forget the name of the other case, the A.H. --

THE COURT: A.H. Robbins v. Piccinin, I think it's called.

MR. KAWALEC: That this situation that we have here because of the peculiarities of Pennsylvania law that it would establish that as a matter of law.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KAWALEC: If I could, Your Honor, you also

31 1 mentioned --2 THE COURT: Of course. MR. KAWALEC: -- the fifteen and thirty-day protective 3 proof of claim if, in fact, Your Honor decides to grant 4 plaintiff's motion. 5 THE COURT: Have you already filed a proof of claim on 6 7 behalf of your client? MR. KAWALEC: I didn't, no. That's why I would like 8 to ask for that possibility. 9 THE COURT: Stand where you are. Ms. Campbell, did 10 11 you on behalf of your client? 12 MS. CAMPBELL: No, Your Honor, so I would request 13 that. THE COURT: Mr. Smolinsky, has the bar date come and 14 gone in June? 15 16 MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes, Your Honor. The bar date was November 30th, 2009. 17 THE COURT: Does the debtor have a position as to 18 whether it would object if I were to give these folks fifteen 19 2.0 or thirty days to file protective proofs of claim? 21 MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, subject to, of course, our reservation of rights to review the claim and take a position 22 as to substance, we won't stand in your way if you think it's 23 24 appropriate. 25 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Anything else, Mr.

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32 Kawalec? 1 2 MR. KAWALEC: No. That's all, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. MR. KAWALEC: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Mr. Zajac, would you like to reply? 5 MR. ZAJAC: Thank you, Your Honor. I just want to try 6 to make sure that with respect to the Soffer motion, we're 7 grounded in talking about the same order that led us here. The 8 order that led us here was from June of 2009 issued from the 9 Pennsylvania Superior Court. 10 11 THE COURT: Which is the Pennsylvania intermediate 12 appellate court? 13 MR. ZAJAC: Correct. The case had been on appeal on a venue issue when the bankruptcy was filed. If you'd like, I 14 could hand up the order but it specifically basically says --15 THE COURT: Would you, please? 16 MR. ZAJAC: Yes. I --17 18 (Pause) MR. ZAJAC: May I approach, Your Honor? 19 2.0 THE COURT: Yes. Give me a moment, please. Okay. 21 This is the one that had been made reference to in one or all of the briefs involving M&M, as best I remember of what I read 22 23 in those briefs. But what -- it doesn't seem to speak to a 24 severance in any way. 25 MR. ZAJAC: No. My motion for severance was filed

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months ago and perhaps -- I'm sorry if I --

MR. KAWALEC: Kawalec.

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MR. ZAJAC: Kawalec. Perhaps Mr. Kawalec was referring to some order that has just been released but not received by anybody on that particular motion. The order that you see there was just entered sua sponte by the Court as soon as the suggestion of bankruptcy was filed. So --

THE COURT: Would you stand in place for a second, please, Mr. Zajac, because this is the order that I was talking about when I was talking about the Pennsylvania courts trying not to step on my toes. But if I heard you right, Mr. Kawalec, you were saying that an order had been received by the intermediate Pennsylvania appellate court in the last day or two not back in '09 and that it dealt with severance. Did I hear you right?

MR. KAWALEC: That is correct, Your Honor. There was a motion filed by Mr. Zajac a few months ago. And as I said, I checked the website for the court at their dockets online and there was an indication that the order was entered. It was dated the 26th and sent to the lower court judge on the 1st. So it indicated to me that it may have actually been put online on the 1st.

THE COURT: The 1st of March?

MR. KAWALEC: The 1st of March, correct.

THE COURT: Being yesterday?

34 MR. KAWALEC: I'm sorry. 1 2 THE COURT: Being yesterday. 3 MR. KAWALEC: Yesterday, denying the order. I 4 actually did that -- again, I'm ninety-nine percent sure I did it this morning but, frankly, I could have done it last night. 5 I stayed over and I've been doing work on this case since last 6 night. But they indicated that they denied the order --7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. KAWALEC: They denied the motion for severance. 9 10 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Zajac, you want to continue, please? It sounds to me, however, like you and Mr. 11 Kawalec were talking about two separate orders. 12 MR. ZAJAC: Yes. I appreciate that we've been able to 13 clarify exactly what we're talking about here. And assuming 14 that the Superior Court did deny my motion, it puts us in the 15 same plight. It doesn't really change the dynamic of why we're 16 here. 17 THE COURT: That being your severance motion? 18 MR. ZAJAC: Correct. 19 THE COURT: But it does, at least seemingly, put M&M 2.0 in the same category as Ms. Campbell's dealership, Pompey, I 2.1 think it's called. 22 MR. ZAJAC: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 25 MR. ZAJAC: Same -- they're on the same position and

we're seeking the same relief.

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Let me just address finally this proposal that's been made that the Gilvary case be sent back to the trial judge again. Your Honor, you spoke about injustices. We were about two and a half weeks away from our trial date in June of 2009 on this case involving a nineteen year old girl who is paralyzed from the neck down and who has, since the accident, who's been a ward of the state living on welfare. And here we are at a hearing nine months later trying to get this case back on track dealing with a trial court judge's one sentence order that doesn't explain why he wouldn't sever the motion and a request that we send it back to that judge. And then depending on what that judge does, we may come back here again.

It is not too cynical for me to point out that when I filed my motion to sever, Ms. Campbell opposed it attaching an order from another Philadelphia trial judge who specifically wrote in his order denying the severance, "The motion is properly addressed to the bankruptcy court." Okay? So her position, when I filed my motion for severance was that this is a matter for the bankruptcy court. And here we are in the bankruptcy court and she's saying it's a matter for the state court. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. I want you guys to sit in place. I may need to take a recess for a few minutes but at this point I want you to sit in place.

(Pause)

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THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to grant Mr. Zajac's motion for relief from the stay to the extent an order from me is appropriate. And incident to my authority to do so, I'm going to articulate at some length the underlying federal rationale under which I'm doing what I'm doing. But I am going to refrain, at least today, from ruling on matters that might be appropriately or more appropriately regarded as matters of state law and for the Pennsylvania courts to decide without prejudice to parties' rights to come back to me if the matters that are on my watch aren't satisfactorily resolved. And I'll flesh that out in greater detail.

As all parties recognize, the two lawsuits are not going forward against GM. Or the proposal is that to the extent they were once brought against GM, they're not going to be brought against GM now. The law is clear that the automatic stay that is put forward under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code doesn't apply to suits against co-defendants. The Courts may, on motion, extend the stay in unusual circumstances such as where a lawsuit against a third party impairs the debtor's ability to reorganize or the suit is effectively against the debtor.

Under those circumstances, however, the normal way by which we Courts do that is to permit the debtor to come into the court to say, Judge, we need the extra protection and then

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we judges grant that result or that relief upon an appropriate showing of cause. Here, all agree, I think, as to the seriousness of the stakes, both to the plaintiffs in these suits and for that matter, for the dealerships that have to defend them even if they're defending them with insurance. But the lawsuit doesn't affect the debtor's ability to reorganize and it may or may not result in a claim against GM, a matter that I don't need to decide today and don't decide today. Plainly, that's a matter that's not properly before me now.

But I think the better view is that parties need to affirmatively ask the bankruptcy court to extend the stay when the lawsuit is brought against a co-defendant. But while that's so, to the extent the stay automatically applies, I'm granting relief from the stay. I am conditioning that despite the fact that I think that Mr. Smolinsky was biting his tongue when he said he didn't object. I am granting each of the two dealerships fifteen business days to file protective proofs of claim for indemnification without prejudice to the rights of the estate -- and by "estate", I mean the debtors or their creditors' committee -- to object to those claims for any lawful ground whether because the showing for indemnity hasn't been satisfactorily made or because the claim remains contingent and can't be liquidated in a satisfactory period of time.

But as a matter of bankruptcy law, the way this plays

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out is the bankruptcy court doesn't stand in the way of a lawsuit against third parties. And the third parties, if they think they have indemnification rights, either by contract or by state law, can file claims against the estate to get their share of the estate's assets and the estate has the ability to object to them. That's the drill, folks.

Now, here we have a situation where the Pennsylvania courts, for sure, and possibly the New Jersey courts as well, have tried to accommodate bankruptcy concerns by entering this order dated June 22, 2009 which is a very typical way of an appellate court to avoid stepping on the toes of a bankruptcy court. And we have two -- one described in the papers and, apparently, one that Mr. Kawalec has just described to me, unexplained orders of Pennsylvania courts denying the motion to I don't know whether they did that because of the desire, like the Pennsylvania Superior Court did, to deal with the bankruptcy concerns. Unexplained orders are very difficult for another judge to get their meaning. And while I would think that under Rooker-Feldman, I cannot sit as a court of appeals to reverse a decision of a state court if it was on a stated ground, I can't tell from what's been done whether those orders are void or not. I can't tell whether they were based upon federal law or not. And, frankly, I don't know why they were entered into although the most likely explanation is that those courts didn't want to step on my toes. Now I'm telling

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those courts that they're not stepping on my toes by letting the litigation proceed against the dealership even though the lawsuit can't proceed against GM.

I am today both authorized to and it is my duty to send a clear message to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey courts that I'm giving them whatever comfort they need to know that they wouldn't be stepping on my toes or by acting contrary to federal law if they allowed the lawsuits to proceed against the dealerships now that the plaintiff has said -- plaintiffs have said that they won't go against GM. From a perspective of federal law, proceeding against the dealerships and severing out GM is perfect okay. In fact, it's what we bankruptcy judges normally expect. But I am not today, without prejudice to whether I ever could or not, ruling on what is essentially a state court question as to whether a severance is proper under state law. I'm giving everybody a reservation of rights to come back to me. It's my suspicion that once the Pennsylvania courts know that it's perfectly okay to sever against the dealerships that they'll allow the plaintiffs to have their day in court against the dealerships with the understanding that the dealerships then have the ability to seek indemnification against GM.

Mr. Zajac is quite correct that this was one of the premises upon which I issued the original ruling that Mr. Zajac cited back on the 4th of July weekend of last year when I

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agreed with GM on the issues -- and new GM even more so than Old GM -- on the matters of success or liability. I issued that ruling with the expressly stated understanding that plaintiffs, like those that Mr. Zajac represents, would be allowed to go against the dealerships. I'm assuming without deciding that they have rights under Pennsylvania law against the dealers. But if they don't, that's a matter that the Pennsylvania courts are perfectly free to decide.

But the important thing that I'm saying, folks, is the fact that while GM could have once been sued as a defendant, and while the dealers might well have rights of indemnification against GM, to the extent the automatic stay prevented the Pennsylvania courts from hearing that litigation, the automatic stay is no longer a problem. And I'm granting relief from the stay so the Pennsylvania courts can allow the lawsuits to proceed against the dealerships. Federal law is not an impediment to their hearing those claims.

Mr. Zajac, you are to settle an order at your earliest reasonable convenience consistent with this ruling stating in substance that for the reasons set forth on the record, your motion is granted and that to the extent the automatic stay imposed by federal law was an impediment to your proceeding against the dealers, it no longer is. And you are to further state that to the extent that any party wishes further relief or clarification from the bankruptcy court with respect to any

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matter of federal law, this Court, the bankruptcy court, retains jurisdiction to hear any such matter without prejudice of the rights to any of the parties to take or oppose any position in further proceedings in this court.

Not by way of re-argument, are there any open issues?

Oh, forgive me. Mr. Zajac, you're also to say in baby talk

that the dealers have -- I think I said fifteen business days

to file protective proofs of claim for indemnification if they

elect to do so.

Come on up, please, Mr. Zajac.

MR. ZAJAC: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll be happy to submit a proposed order.

THE COURT: Settle it as we use that expression in New York federal law. That means you submit the proposed order, you give your opponents no less than two business days' notice if you serve by hand, fax or e-mail. And add whatever the local court rules say if you decide to use snail mail. And although you, as a practical matter, have two opponents, you also have to serve it on the debtor and on the U.S. attorney's office representing the federal government and New GM so that they have the opportunity to weigh in on it even though they're not really your opponents on this matter.

Mr. Smolinsky? Don't necessarily go, Mr. Zajac. I just want to give Mr. Smolinsky a chance to be heard now.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, I stand for a

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clarification. I fully support Your Honor doing what you think is the right thing with respect to the extension of the bar date to allow these two dealers to file claims. As Your Honor knows, there are thousands of similar product liability and personal injury cases and there will be cases going forward against dealers. So that I understand going forward how we're supposed to deal with dealers who have not filed claims by the bar date, I'm not a hundred percent sure what the rationale is for allowing a dealer who knew that they had contribution claims or indemnity claims and didn't file claims. I need -but I'd like --THE COURT: Well, the rationale for that, Mr. Smolinsky, was pretty much limited to these two dealers because it's my understanding -- and if this is incorrect, please tell me. But hasn't this motion been kicked a number of times? MR. SMOLINSKY: Yes, Your Honor. That's the clarification that I was essentially looking for. I just want to make sure the --THE COURT: It's for these two guys. It's not for the whole world. MR. SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Zajac? MR. ZAJAC: I think I understand what my task is to settle this order and the associated housekeeping issues and I will proceed accordingly.

43 1 THE COURT: Very good. 2 MR. ZAJAC: Thank you. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, folks. Have a 4 good day. MS. CAMPBELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 MR. ZAJAC: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, we still have matters --7 THE COURT: Forgive me. Okay. Anybody who was here 8 on the two dealership issues is free to go. And, Mr. 9 Smolinsky, I apologize to you. We'll take care of your other 10 11 stuff although am I right that nothing else is opposed? MR. SMOLINSKY: Your Honor, nothing else is opposed. 12 It should go fairly quickly but there's one matter that I'd 13 like Your Honor to perhaps focus a bit of time and that's the 14 objection to the Lafonza Earl Washington claim. 15 16 Your Honor, number 5 on the agenda is the status conference on the motion of ACE American Insurance Company. 17 That relates to an assumption and assignment of certain 18 19 insurance policies to New GM and the impact that that would 2.0 have on continuing claims that Old GM would have under the 21 policy. We finally, after months of discussion, have an agreement that's signed off by the creditors' committee as well 22 23 as the parties will be submitting that. And that will resolve finally this ACE motion that's been carried from time to time 24 25 on the calendar. So we should have that to you certainly in

the next twenty or thirty days.

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THE COURT: Sure. Okay.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Number 6, Your Honor, is the debtors' objection to proofs of claim filed by Lafonza Washington.

Lafonza Washington has been a fixture in this case for some time. He's filed various applications to the Court which Your Honor has summarily dismissed. He's --

THE COURT: Are those the ones that I dismissed by endorsed orders that pretty much said that after I read it I couldn't understand what he was asking for and, basically, that he had failed to state a prima facie claim for relief?

MR. SMOLINSKY: That's correct, Your Honor. He's also served writs of attachment seeking to execute on his so-called judgment of 1.6 billion dollars. And he certainly has spoken to many, many lawyers in my firm, at times have been verbally abusive to various staff members of my firm. And what we tried to do in this objection is to provide you with the smattering of some of the history of what we think makes Mr. Washington believe to be a creditor in this case although we certainly don't agree that there's any basis. We think it has something to do with a class action settlement that was ordered by the district court in Michigan on behalf of thousands of parties. I think Mr. Washington believes that he's the judgment creditor in that case. But we wanted to give you the ability to look behind the proof of claim and see some of the other things that

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he's filed in Michigan as well as in the Delphi case.

We don't think that things have gotten to the point of me asking for a Martin-Trigona type of injunction.

THE COURT: I was about to ask you that. I mean, it sounds to be very near the point if it's not over the point where it's a classic example of Martin-Trigona type territory.

MR. SMOLINSKY: So, Your Honor, I don't know if you need to hear anything else or if you want us to do anything else with respect to his repeated violence. But we would ask that these claims be expunged for lack of basis and foundation.

THE COURT: Okay. And is he in the courtroom today?

MR. SMOLINSKY: I don't see him, Your Honor. I don't know if he's on the phone. I don't think he has a history of necessarily appearing when his motions are heard.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm sustaining your objections to the claim without prejudice to your additional right if you get continued harassment to seek a Martin-Trigona order. I think if you do seek one, and I can -- I thought of Martin-Trigona before you had mentioned the words. I think you still have to do that by a formal motion. But for now, your claims objection is sustained. And if you think you want to go the next step, you have my without prejudice order to allow you to do so.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. We'll submit an order. Number 7 on the agenda is the debtors' objection to a proof of claim. This is a class proof of claim filed by

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Susan Angell. We filed responsive papers. In discussions with the claimants, they've decided to withdraw those claims and to simply seek their personal claims. So they will be, over the next few days, withdrawing their claim and then we will file a withdrawal of the motion.

THE COURT: Sure. That's okay.

MR. SMOLINSKY: The last matter for today is the debtors' eleventh omnibus motion to reject certain executory contracts. We did file one notice of withdrawal with respect to the contracts with Electro-Motive Diesel. Other than that, we've received no objections to the relief sought in that motion.

THE COURT: Okay. So I'm granting it for the nonobjectors. And did you say you're kicking the one for ElectroMotive Diesel?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SMOLINSKY: No. We've withdrawn the motion with respect to that claim.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. SMOLINSKY: So the schedule attached to the order excludes those contracts from the relief sought.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. SMOLINSKY: Other than that, everything else is adjourned.

THE COURT: Okay. And I apologize for prematurely adjourning the hearing. I think we're really done now?

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               MR. SMOLINSKY: Now we're really done.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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               MR. SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: We're adjourned.
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           (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 12:10 p.m.)
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